71 •!	per cent came from Poland.
6'5	, , Russia.
4-5	Eoumania.
2-8	Littuania.
24	Syria.
12-7	other countries.

Throughout the nineteenth century, old, pious Jews from Eastern Europe and Morocco went in small numbers to Palestine. After 1881 the fringe of the great emigration wave from Russia touched Palestine, and, under the influence of the "Khoveve Zion" ("Friends of Zion"), young men went to Palestine, to live there by their own labour. The number of Jews, which about 1800 amounted to only 10,000 in the then sparsely populated country, and even in 1855 was only 11,000, may be put at 55,000 in 1900, of whom 50,000 lived in the five towns of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Hebron, Tiberias, and Saf ed, and 5000 in agricultural settle-ments. From 1900 till the War, under the influence of the Zionist movement, immigration rose to a yearly average of 2000-3000, so that the number of Jews in 1914 amounted to about 85,000. After a decline during the War to about 65,000, due to epidemics and expulsions, a new immigration set in since 1921, which, up to 1933, amounted to about 150,000. Against this, there was a Jewish emigration and re-emigration of about 30,000. A Jewish population of 83,000 was enumerated at the census in 1922,

and of 175,000 in 1931. In 1932 there were 8819 Jewish immigrants, and about 800 emigrants; and in 1933 about 25,000 Jews entered, while practically none left the country. With these figures, Palestine takes since 1932 the first place among countries receiving Jewish immigrants. Besides, to the official figures for the last years a certain number of unregistered Jewish immigrants should be added who have come by land routes from Iraq, Persia, and Syria.

Of the Jewish immigrants in 1932, 33-1 per cent came from Poland, 11-1 from Mesopotamia, 9*1 from the U.S.A.,